[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 11th October, 1881.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 715 copies.

Afghan affairs.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 8th October states that Amir Abdul Rahman Khan has defeated Aiyub Khan and has regained possession of Kandahar. We are now anxious to see when he will attack Herat. He should have pursued Aiyub when he fled from Kandahar and should have taken him captive or compelled him to tender submission. It is to be regretted that, instead of pursuing Aiyub, the Amir allowed his troops to engage in plundering the villages situated in the neighbourhood of Kandahar. The Amir should have sent an expedition to Herat as soon as we placed him on the throne of Kabul. If he had done this, he would have been saved much trouble and expense. He should now at once march to Herat. The more he delays his march, the more Aiyub will be able to recover his strength.

RECEIVED
7 NOV 81
VIA BRINDISI

Circulation, 1,700 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* of the 5th October says that the people generally do not believe that Aiyub Khan has suffered a defeat. Lord Lytton, the author of the late Afghan war, adopted a bad policy for the supply of the war news. The truth was concealed and rose-coloured intelligence was propagated. It is owing to this evil policy of Lord Lytton's Government that the people have still no full faith in the news supplied by Government. We are no less surprised than other persons at the reverse which has attended Aiyub's arms, but it is a mistake to suppose that the news of his reverse has been invented by Government. It is to be regretted that, in spite of all the efforts made by us to explain clearly to the public what the Afghan policy of the Government is, the people are still labouring under the false impression that the Government would regard Abdul Rahman's victory as its own victory and his defeat as its own defeat. We assure the reader that it is a matter of indifference to it whether Abdul Rahman or Aiyub is victorious. It only cares to be on friendly terms with the ruler of Afghanistan, whoever that ruler may be. It does not want to force a ruler of its own choice upon the people of that country, because it has been convinced by experience that such a policy is injurious both to itself and to that country. It is the business of the people to choose a ruler for their country, and that of the British Government to render him aid, in order that he may be able to maintain his authority. It should be naturally inferred from the fact of the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan having obtained a victory over Aiyub that he is more powerful and abler than the latter and is loved by the Afghans. If he is really an able man and commands the sympathy of the people, he has nothing to fear from his rival. But if the sympathy of the people is really with Aiyub, he is sure to make another attempt to seize the throne of Kabul. If he succeeds in acquiring the sovereignty of Kabul, we assure the reader that the Government will recognize him and assist him with

The defeat of Aiyub Khan.

money and arms in the same way as it at present does Abdul Rahman Khan.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 245 copies.

Low salaries paid by native states to their servants.

A correspondent of the *Mirat-al-Hind* for September, writing from Ajmere, praises the British Government for having put a stop to cruel customs, such as *satti*, infanticide, &c., which formerly prevailed in India, but expresses surprise that it has not yet directed its attention to the evil customs in vogue in native states. One of these evil customs is that the states pay very low salaries to their servants, and the result is that these servants oppress the people and extort bribes from them. There is a large state in Rajputana which pays its diwan, or prime minister, only Rs. 15 a month. He has got about 50 private servants, 100 camels, and 30 horses. When he goes to see the Maharaja, he puts on about fifty thousand rupees worth of jewellery. The *thanadars* in Jaipur, Marwar, Sirohi, &c., get only Rs. 15 a month, while each of them has to keep at least one horse. The pay of the soldiers is only Rs. 3 a month.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The attendance of judicial officers in their courts, Panjab.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 7th October states that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has lately issued an order to the effect that every judicial officer should keep a register, in which he should enter every day the time of his arrival and departure from court. The *Aftáb* highly approves of this order and urges that a similar order should be issued by the Panjab Government, as the judicial officers in the Panjab, too, are generally very irregular in their attendance. Some officers go to court at 1 or 2 P.M., and leave it at 6 or 7 P.M. It must be a source of great inconvenience to the clerks and the suitors to be thus detained in court till 6 or 7 P.M., because they come exactly

at 10 A.M. The Government should insist upon the officers attending court at the fixed time.

The extortion of rewards by the chaprasis of courts from suitors, Panjab.

The same paper is glad to hear that the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has issued an order to the effect that if any chaprasi or any other person attached to his court takes a reward from any suitor or pleader, he will be at once dismissed from his appointment, and both he and the giver of the reward will be prosecuted under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The higher courts in the Panjab, especially the Lahore Chief Court and the Financial Commissioner, should adopt similar measures to stop the practice on the part of their chaprasis of extorting small rewards from suitors. The chaprasis extort a gift of one or two rupees from every person who wins a suit.

Circulation, 115 copies.

The proposed construction of a railroad from Moradabad to Hardwar.

The *Ahsan-al-Akhbár* (Amroha) of the 29th September states that it appears from newspapers that the Government has sanctioned the construction of a railroad from Moradabad to Hardwar *viâ* Dhampur, Nagína, and Najíbabad. There is reason to think that this railroad will not pass through Amroha. Now it should be observed that Dhampur is more than 50 miles from Moradabad, but no large towns are situated between the two places, and therefore there will be little traffic on the railroad in question between those places. The *Ahsan* is of opinion that a railroad from Moradabad to Bijnor, which should pass through Amroha, Dhanora, Bichhraon, and Chandpur, and which once engaged the attention of the Government, would be more useful and pay better than the one in question. Amroha, Dhanora, Bichhraon, and Chandpur, are all comparatively large towns. Moreover, it should be observed that the tomb of Shekh Sado at Amroha is visited by thousands of Hindus from all parts of Upper India every year, and Dhanora is a large emporium. Lakhs of rupees worth of *gur* (unrefined sugar), sugar, cloth of native manufacture,

food-grains, iron, &c., are imported by traders from Dhanora to all parts of the country. Under these circumstances the *Ahsan* urges that, instead of constructing a railroad from Moradabad to Hardwar *viâ* Dhampur and Nagína, a railroad should be constructed from Moradabad to Bijnor *viâ* Amroha and Dhanora, and another from Amroha or Dhanora to Hardwar *viâ* Dhampur and Nagína may be constructed as a branch to that line.

The Multan riots.

The *Mittr Vilás* of the 3rd October, in a supplement, states that the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner are endeavouring by all the means in their power to settle the quarrel between the Hindus and Musalmans at Multan. It has not yet been ascertained whether any lives were lost in the riots. Seven Hindu temples and two Muhammadan mosques were destroyed by the rioters. The Hindus will receive two and a half lakhs of rupees and the Musalmans fifteen thousand rupees for the reconstruction of their temples and masjids. The statements made in the extracts republished from the *Koh-i-Núr* and the *Aftáb-i-Panjab* in this paper have turned out to be unfounded, and therefore the reader should cease to regard the Deputy Commissioner as the chief cause of the riots.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The Indian Musalmans at Mecca.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 6th October, writing from Mecca, complains that about 75 per cent. of the beggars at Mecca are Musalmans of India, and they are in a most miserable condition. The Turkish Government gives them no assistance, because some Indian Musalmans at Mecca espoused the cause of the Wahabis of Asír and Najed, who rebelled and seized Mecca some time ago. The writer urges that the municipal committees should allow only well-to-do Musalmans to go to Mecca, and that a portion of the money remitted every year by the Muhammadan States of India to Mecca for charitable purposes should be devoted to the support of

Circulation, 715 copies.

the poor Indian Musalmans at Mecca. The writer also complains that every Indian Musalman at Mecca has to pay half a pound every year to the British Consul in order to obtain a certificate to the effect that he is a British subject. The British Consul does not listen to any complaints made by any Indian Musalman who cannot produce this certificate. The poor cannot afford to pay this tax, and therefore the writer asks the Government to remit it.

Circulation, 517 copies.

Firozpur.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 10th October refers, on the authority of the *Koh-i-Núr* of the 2nd March last, to the cases of alleged misconduct of some European officers towards natives which have taken place at Firozpur within the last seven or eight years, and to the case of the European soldier Rayes, who killed a native called Chirag in Lahore some months ago and who was acquitted by the Panjab Chief Court, denounces Europeans for ill-treating natives, and takes the Government to task for not punishing the European offenders. The *Rahbar* then publishes a vernacular translation of the letter which appeared in the *Hindu Patriot* of the 5th September last, and in which complaints were made against the illegal proceedings of Mr. Drummond, the Deputy Commissioner of Firozpur, and Mr. Holbrow, the Superintendent of Police, in connection with the enquiries that are to be made into the Commissariat frauds committed in the late Afghan war. There is no doubt that the men employed in the Commissariat Department committed great frauds. But not only the Commissariat men, but those employed in other Departments also, and not only the natives, but others also, misappropriated Government money, animals, and other property. Under these circumstances it is unjust that action should be taken only against the natives. Moreover, it is very strange that the books and papers of any person should be suddenly seized in an illegal manner merely under a suspicion, as has been done in the case of some persons at Firozpur.

If they are eventually found innocent, who will pay compensation for the loss they will suffer from the suspension of their business? The *Rahbar* then draws the attention of the Panjab Government to the alleged misconduct of Mr. Drummond, who when Judicial Assistant is said to have abused a *saristahdar*, and to that of Mr. Holbrow, who is said to have endeavoured to protect a subordinate police officer who so severely beat an accused person in order to extort a confession of guilt from him that he died from the effects of the beating.

The Multan riots.

The English supplement to the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 4th October makes the following remarks in regard to the Multan riots:—

"The only efficacious measure for restoring peace at Multan is to address an argument to the pockets of those chiefly concerned. The Fort in which the Muhammadan tomb and the Hindu temple, as well as soldiers' barracks, are situated, belongs to the Government, which has a perfect right to prevent disturbances within what were once its gates. We would, therefore, suggest that all access to the fort be stopped to both Muhammadan and Hindu worshippers, when the guardians of the respective shrines will very soon come to an amicable arrangement between themselves or else lose a very large income. In either case peace will be preserved. As regards the conduct of Mr. Roe in connexion with the late outbreak, it should not be forgotten that he did not originate, but inherit the legacy of troubles left him by the decision of Mr. Roberts and General Murray. On the contrary, we believe that few men could have acted with greater judgment under the same sudden and trying circumstances than Mr. Roe. The enquiry which will, no doubt, be immediately instituted will show who is really to blame in the matter and how far certain pleaders and native journalists may have given form and stimulus to the existing, but vague, discontent of the lower classes at Multan."

Circulation, 490 copies.

The restitution of Berar.

The *Koh-i-Núr* has two long articles in its issues of the 5th and the 8th October on the restitution of Berar to the Nizam. The *Núr* gives a brief history of the relations between the British Government and the Hyderabad State from the beginning and of the circumstances under which the Hyderabad Contingent was formed and Berar was ceded to Government by the Nizam, and largely quotes those extracts from official records which were quoted by the *London Statesman* in its articles on the subject in question to show that the Nizam has been unjustly dealt with in the matter of the Hyderabad Contingent, and argues that Berar should be restored to the Nizam.

Circulation, 517 copies.

The Sanitary Commissioner, Panjab.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 6th October says that the *Civil and Military Gazette*, in referring to the coming of the Sanitary Commissioner to Lahore, ironically remarks, "better late than never." We are very thankful to our contemporary, which, actuated by a pure love of mankind, takes a European officer to task for his laziness. If severe sickness breaks out at any place, the Sanitary Commissioner does not go to the place to enquire into the causes of the sickness at the time of its prevalence, but he visits it when the sickness has entirely disappeared. He always looks into the mouth of a dead ox. Some places in the Panjab severely suffered from cholera some years ago in the months of July and August, but the late Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. DeRenzi, descended from the hills in October to see those places. If handsome salaries are given to European officers only in order that they may live in ease and comfort at a hill sanitarium, they may as well be allowed to live in England. If the principal duty of the Sanitary Commissioner is only to prepare registers of births and deaths, the Government could have this work done by a native on Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 a month. If the Panjab Government even now does nothing to improve the efficiency of the Sanitary Commissioner's office, that office cannot but be regarded as entirely superfluous.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 250 copies.

Local complaints, Rasra, Balia.

The *Waqaya Álam* (Gházipur) of the 3rd October complains that the road between Gházipur and Rasra (Balia) is not metalled, and is consequently generally in a very bad condition. As the traffic on this road is comparatively large, it should be metalled. The *Waqaya* also complains that the sanitary arrangements at Rasra are not good. The drains and streets are not properly cleared, as the number of sweepers employed on the work is too small.

Circulation, 490 copies.

The prevalence of fever at Amritsar.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 5th October, referring to the prevalence of fever at Amritsar, states that the number of deaths amounts to 200 or 300 every day, and that the people are temporarily leaving the town to escape the disease. The Deputy Commissioner himself visits the streets and lanes every day and sees to their cleanliness.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1881.	1881.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jallandhar,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali ...	Octr. 8th ...	Octr. 11th ...	...
2	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	„ 3rd & 7th	„ 6th & 10th, respectively.	...
3	*Ahsan-al-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	Sept. 29th ...	„ 7th ...	115 copies.
4	*Aina-i-Sikandari* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Octr. 8th ...	„ 11th ...	60 „
5	*Ain-al-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Ali ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 6th ...	64 „
6	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	140 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	„ 5th & 8th	„ 9th & 11th, respectively.	1,700 „
8	*Akhbár-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	80 „
9	*Akhbár-i-Tamanndi*,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	125 „
10	*Akmal-al-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhr-al-din ...	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ...	80 „
11	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai ...	„ 4th & 8th	„ 6th & 10th, respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	51 copies.
13	*Anjuman-i-Akhbár* ...	Sháhjahánpur.	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Moti Mian ...	Sept. 15th & 1st Octr.	„ 6th ...	20 „
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal ...	Octr. 1st & 8th	„ 6th & 11th respectively.	135 „
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdu-English.	Ditto ...	Mir Nisár Ali ...	„ 4th ...	„ 9th ...	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

16	*Aryá Darpan* ...	Sháhjahán-pur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly ...	Bakhtawar Singh...	For the month of July.	,,	6th ...	420	copies.
17	*Arya Patriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-English.	Ditto ...	...	Octr. 1st ...	,,	9th ...	1,150	,,
18	*Ashraf-al-Akhbár* ..	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan ...	,, ,, ...	,,	7th ...	100	,,
19	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*...	Bareilly ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	,, ,, ...	,,	5th ...	225	,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandri*,	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 3rd ...	,,	6th ...	410	,,
21	*Delhi Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Husain Ali ...	,, ,, ...	,,	8th ...	225	,,
22	*Guldasta-i-Benares*,	Benares ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fida Husain ...	,, 8th ...	,,	10th ...	115	,,
23	*Gurmukhi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Gurmukhi ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukh Singh ...	,, 5th ...	,,	11th ...	300	,,
24	*Gwaliar Gazette* ...	Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	...	,, 2nd ...	,,	9th ...	...	
25	*Hayat-i-Jawidani* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Tri-monthly,	Jhabbe Lal ...	Sept. 30th ...	,,	5th ...	80	,,
26	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad ...	Octr. 5th & 8th	,,	8th & 11th, respectively.	188	,,
27	*Karnamak* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	,, 3rd ...	,,	6th ...	250	,,
28	*Kisht Patrika* ...	Benares ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Baleshwar Prasad...	,, 7th ...	,,	11th ...	725	copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)
29	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ,,	Bi-monthly,	Revd. T. Craven ...	,, ,, ...	,,	9th ...	310	copies.
30	*Kavi Vachan Sudha*,	Benares ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Chintamani Rao ...	,, 3rd ...	,,	8th ...	350	,,
31	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam*	Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto	Mir Hasan ...	,, 1st & 8th	,,	9th ...	90	,,
32	*Khair Khwah-i-Hind*	Ditto ...	Urdu-English.	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain ...	,, 1st ...	,,	5th ...	...	
33	*Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb.*	Gujranwála.	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lal ...	,, ,, ...	,,	,, ...	600	,,
34	*Koh-i-Nur* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Jawwad Ali ...	,, 5th & 8th	,,	8th & 11th respectively.	490	copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)
35	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamil-al-din ...	,, 4th ...	,,	8th ...	365	copies.
36	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das ...	,, 8th ...	,,	10th ...	150	,,
37	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Das ...	,, 3rd ...	,,	7th ...	100	,,
38	*Mashir-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ghulam Muhammad	,, 4th ...	,,	6th ..	200	,,

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1881.	1881.	
39	*Mihir-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhib-ul-lah ...	Sept. 30th ...	Octr. 5th ...	90 copies.
40	*Mirat-al-Hind* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ..	Monthly ...	Krishn Narayan ...	For the month of September.	„ 11th ...	245 „
41	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Ram ..	Octr. 3rd ...	„ 8th ...	250 „
42	*Muraqa-i-Tahzib* ...	Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	125 „
43	*Mutla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	32 „
44	*Naiyar-i-Azam*	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Amjid Ali ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 9th ...	120 „
45	*Nairang Mazámín* ...	Muttra ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Meva Ram ..	For the month of September.	„ „ ...	193 „
46	*Najmal Akhbár* ...	Etáwah .	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ruh-al-lah Khan ...	Octr. 8th ...	„ 11th ...	200 „
47	*Nasim-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ambika Prasad ...	„ 4th ...	„ 6th ...	106 „
48	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiana,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	700 „
49	*Núr-al-Anwar* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	337 „
50	*Oudh Akhbár* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasad ...	„ 5th to 11th,	„ 5th to 11th respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
51	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjad Husain ...	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ...	600 copies.
52	*Panjab Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Fateh-al-din ...	Sept. 27th & 4th Octr.	„ „ ...	150 „
53	*Patiala Akhbár* ...	Patiala ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rikhi Kesh ...	Octr. 3rd ...	„ 6th ...	300 „
54	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rae Ganeshi Lal ..	„ 4th ...	„ 7th ...	50 „
55	*Rafáh-i-Am* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Divan Chand ...	„ 6th ...	„ 11th ...	600 „

56	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nadir Ali Shah ...	,,	6th & 10th	,,	7th & 11th, respectively.	517	,,
57	*Rohilkhand Akhbár* ...	Moradabad	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Bishan Sarup ...	,,	1st ...	,,	11th ...	110	,,
58	*Sabha Kapurthala* ...	Kapurthala	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sharf-al-din ...	,,	8th ...	,,	,, ...	...	
59	*Sadiq-al-Akhbar* ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Abdul Quds ...	,,	6th ...	,,	9th ...	455	,,
60	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Banshi Dhar ...	,,	3rd ...	,,	7th ..	225	,,
61	*Shola-i-Tár* ..	Cawnpore,	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Haidar Ali ...	,,	4th ...	,,	,, ...	325	,,
62	*Tahzib-al-Asár* ...	Sitapur ..	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manni Lal ...	,,	1st ...	,,	8th ..	300	,,
63	*Victoria Paper* ...	Sialkot ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly ...	Gyan Chand ..	,,	1st, 3rd, & 6th.	,,	5th, 11th, & 11th, respectively.	900	,,
64	*Waqáya Álam* ...	Gházipur,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	,,	3rd ..	,,	7th ...	250	,,

ALLAHABAD,
The 15th October, 1881.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.